

**Artificial Silk.**  
Artificial silk is soon to be manufactured at Rheims and Fismes, the latter a neighboring town situated nineteen miles west of the metropolis of the northwestern part of France. The erection of buildings for this new industry has actually been commenced.

The total production of coal in Great Britain last year was 189,661,362 tons—the largest amount on record. There are 3512 coal mines now in operation.

All who use Dobbin's Electric Soap praise it as the best, cheapest and most economical family soap made; but if you will try it once it will tell a still stronger tale of its merits itself. Please try it. Your grocer will supply you.

**How's This?**  
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

**Are You Satisfied With What You Know?**  
If you could only improve your stock of knowledge, you may not have a \$500 you can spare for a 10-volume encyclopedia, but you can afford to pay fifty cents for a book of general information. You won't want to pay even this unless you are desirous of improving your mind and believe that a five-hundred-page book, filled with a condensed mass of valuable knowledge, will be read by you. This valuable encyclopedia will be sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City. Every person who has not a large encyclopedia should take advantage of this great offer at once and store his mind with the valuable facts collected in this book.

**Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.**  
Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily cures all other ailments. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you. It will save your life.

**FIT Stopped free and permanently cured.** No fits after first day's use of Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE TREATMENT. Free trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 381 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup** for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

**For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure** is a successful remedy. —M. F. DIER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

**Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.**

One short puff of the breath through the Blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. Relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you.

**Cold winds roughen and chap the skin.** Glen's Sulphur Soap softens and reunites it. Bill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

**Health Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Impossible without pure, healthy blood. Purified and vitalized blood results from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**Cables Catch Whales.**

Submarine cables are usually imbedded in the slimy bottom of the ocean, but at certain points they hang like wire bridges over deep submarine valleys, so that whales and other large inhabitants of the deep may become dangerous to the cable. Once in a while it is the cable that becomes dangerous to the whales, as recently shown in an accident to the Western Brazilian line.

There was some difficulty with the wire, and after many futile efforts the seat of the trouble was discovered seventy-six miles north of Santa Catharine. The cable ship Viking was sent to repair the damage, and began to take up the wire. After the cable proper had been grappled and was wound to the surface on the large drums provided for the purpose, it was found that it floated very much easier and was more buoyant than is usually the case.

The reason was discovered when in a loop of the cable the carcass of a whale of more than sixty feet in length came into view. It appears that the whale had become caught under the cable, and, not being able to lift it or go forward or back, it became suffocated. By its last spasms or attempts to free itself the whale had damaged the cable so that the insulation was rubbed off and the wire became useless.—Boston Globe.

**CAN'T HELP TELLING.**

No village so small. No city so large. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, names known for all that is truthful, all that is reliable, are attached to the most thankful letters.

They come to Lydia E. Pinkham, and

tell the one story of physical salvation gained through the aid of her Vegetable Compound.

The horrors born of displacement or ulceration of the womb: Backache, bearing-down, dizziness, fear of coming calamity, distrust of best friends.

All, all—sorrows and sufferings of the past. The famed "Vegetable Compound" bearing the illustrious name, Pinkham, has brought them out of the valley of suffering to that of happiness and usefulness.

NEW YORK—37

## FASHION'S REALM.

THE PREVAILING STYLES IN WOMAN'S WEAR.

An Up-to-Date Basque of Colored Cloth—Useful Suggestions About the Latest Methods of Dressing the Hair.

THE plain but fin-de-siecle basque depicted in the large illustration, and described by May Mantion, is made of colored cloth and is a favorite style for morning shopping, traveling, out- ing, cycling or general wear. The basque is glove-fitting, having the usual seams and double bust darts that adjust it closely to the waist line, the shaping below producing the fashionable rippled effect at the lower edge. The fronts are closed in centre with buttons and buttonholes, the upper edges being reversed in small lapels that are faced with the material and

CONCERNING CAPES.

The short capes of cut work embroidery are exceedingly fashionable.



UP-TO-DATE LADIES' BASQUE.

meet the rolling collar in notches. The stylish gigot sleeves are shaped by single seams, the gathers at the top being arranged over comfortable two-seamed linings. The wrists are plain- ly completed, all free edges being stitched in tailor style. Basques in this style can be made of chevot, tweed, mohair, homespun, serge, cloth or any plain or fancy mixed woolen.

The quantity of material four-four inches wide required to make this basque for a lady having a thirty-six inch bust measure is two and one-half yards.

**LATEST STYLES IN HAIRDRESSING.**

Word comes from London that English girls are all hiding their ears under a waving mass of soft hair. Whether their hair is dressed high or low, in a fluffy bang or a severe pompadour, it is drawn loosely over the ears, either in undulating waves or small puffs. This style of dressing the hair is becoming to few faces as it has a tendency to make a long face look longer and a round face fuller. The New York Sun, from which the illustrations were taken, suggests that now that so much latitude is allowed in fashionable hairdressing, and individuality is permitted to have full sway, it ought not to be difficult for any woman to arrange her hair so as to bring out the best points of her face. A fault with many women is that they blindly follow the most favored mode of arranging the hair, without the least regard of the style most suitable to their own cast of features. The best gown and most attractive women are invariably those who study their own individuality and make the most of their strongest points. A pretty evening coiffure has a few curls on the forehead to soften the severe lines of the face. The hair is turned back in loose waves and arranged in four twisted puffs, one above the other. Two ornaments are used on one side. A simple and becoming arrangement when the hair can be worn parted to wave it at the sides and catch it back in the form of a figure eight. A jeweled comb is worn on the crown of the head and two lit-



THE LATEST COIFFURES.

tle combs to match are placed at each side. The new pompadour is radically different from the pompadour which the American women are now wearing. Instead of the hair being drawn straight back from the forehead, it is first waved and then brushed back. The waves are so deep and undulating that they have almost the effect of small puffs. This way hair at the sides is drawn over the ears in a loose careless fashion. It is much puffed out, owing to the presence of the small cushion beneath and also to the assistance of the pompadour comb at the back. Ultra-fashionable young women have these small cushions delicately perfumed. A becoming feature of

this new pompadour coiffure consists of the curls which rest on the temples. They form a bow-tie, carelessly bang, and so make the coiffure possible to the woman with a deep intellectual brow. This coiffure, which is a pompadour, and yet is soft and graceful rather than severe, fills a long felt want. It also shows the bang which will be high in favor this fall and winter. Whether the hair is drawn over the ears or not, the special characteristics of all the new fall coiffures is the broad effect. A profusion of puffs will also be worn. The back dressing of the hair in the most up-to-date coiffures is a mass of puffs. But the new puffs have lost much of their conventionalism. They are now more carelessly and loosely rolled, and are also smaller than in other years. The Marie Antoinette curls are still the fashion, though they will not be worn as much as last season.

CONCERNING CAPES.

The short capes of cut work embroidery are exceedingly fashionable.

Here, in almost absolute seclusion, the claw-fingered tribe live and work, without exciting special comment. There are in the neighborhood of fifty individuals in the community upon whom the deformity appears. Think what a feast for dime museum managers they must present! Yet they are good, honest, law-abiding, industrious citizens, who calmly pursue the even tenor of their way, happy and contented in their way of life and simple, old-fashioned homes.

The remarkable malformation is not confined to either sex, and is evidently of a hereditary nature. The unfortunate are perfectly formed men and women otherwise, of average intellect, with a tendency toward square jawed features and undersized stature. Whence they came and at what period they settled in the valley is a mystery which not even the oldest inhabitant can solve.

According to the legend, the founder of the family was named Joshua Robbins, who came from New England early in the century. In support of this statement, the aged Indian showed a well worn powder horn of ancient pattern with the above name roughly cut in its side. The Senecas at that time traveled at will through the trackless wilds of nature's playground. A band of Indians had started on a big hunt, when a snowstorm overtook them and they encamped in the forest on the north bank of the Cattaraugus, below the lower limit of what is now the reservation. Suddenly a claw-fingered, claw-footed man, mounted upon a weary, bedraggled little pony, rode into their midst, and fell exhausted at their feet. He was immediately seized and bound.

When his peculiarity was discovered the Indians quickly released him, believing that he was a magician or medicine man direct from the Great Father. He was taken to the chief of the village, Dowango, who installed him with great honors as head medicine man of the tribe. For many years he dwelt among them, and all sorts of miraculous powers were attributed to him, as they called him.

Of his antecedents the Indians learned nothing, though it was understood that he had been jilted by his sweetheart because of his deformity. Being of a sensitive nature, he had determined to hide his misshapen hands and feet in the solitude of the wilderness. Finally he disappeared from the Indian camp as suddenly as he had appeared, and they knew him no more. It is believed that he discovered a community of pioneers, with one of whom he married and settled in the valley now called Zoar.

Whatever credence may be placed in the Indian tradition, certain it is that the claw fingered people have been seen in the valley for three or four generations. While they are not ostracized socially by the rest of the community, they are looked at askance by their more fortunate neighbors, and a strong prejudice exists against them. In consequence, there is some intermarrying, and this fact may account for the perpetuation of the malformation. There are more than half a dozen families of Robbins among the afflicted ones.

In some instances, their fingers curve in, separately, like the claws of an eagle; others have the digits grown fast together, and somewhat curved, and some have been known to have hands like stumps of arms, short, thick and square ended. Sometimes only one hand is affected, sometimes both.

Again, both hands and feet may be claw-like, or perhaps the right hand and left foot, or vice versa. Some children, born of claw-fingered parents are normal and perfectly-formed. These have, in some instances, married other members of the community who bore no relationship to the tribe. Upon the arrival of their offspring they have been shocked to find the malformations of the grandparents in baby's little pink hands and feet.

The disease, if it may be so called, seems to be hereditary through either father or mother, there being apparently no rule to the contrary. One of the strongest and strangest characteristics of the deformity is the unique prominence and irregularity of the finger and toe joints. The ligatures between the bones become knotted and hardened, losing their elasticity, causing the joints to become stiffened, generally in a curved position, as though ossified. Occasionally the fingers and toes are devoid of nails and the member presents a revolting aspect.

Owing to the seclusion of their valley home but few outsiders have witnessed these strange freaks. Because of the inaccessibility of Zoar they are almost completely cut off from intercourse with strangers. Notwithstanding their deformities the claw-fingered folk manage to support themselves by cultivating the clearings made by their woodland home.

Their only visitors are the few Indians who come from the reservation

## FOLKS WITH CLAWS.

A QUEER COMMUNITY IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

's Members Have Feet and Fingers Like Eagles' Talons—They Are Intelligent and Thrifty—A Puzzle for Scientists.

ON the Cattaraugus River, near the boundary between Erie and Cattaraugus Counties, N. Y., scarce thirty miles from the busy, bustling city of Buffalo, there live a number of strangely deformed people who are known in the vicinity as the claw-fingered or claw-footed tribe. As the appellation would indicate, these peculiar folks are afflicted with the oddest malformations of the extremities, causing their hands and sometimes feet to more closely resemble the claws or talons of some huge bird of prey than the normal extremities of human beings.

There are several families of these queerly formed people living in the scattered hamlet which bears the biblical title of the Valley of Zoar. The title seems a misnomer, for there is no Sodom or Gomorrah adjacent to threaten the destruction of the contented villagers. The Valley of Zoar is located in one of the most picturesque spots in the State, nestling, as it does, in a hollow of the heavily wooded hills which form the "high banks" marking the sinuous course of the swift running waters of the Cattaraugus River.

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to barter their wares in the form of baskets, moccasins and fancy bead-work, and now and then the passing of an unwelcome traveler through their secluded vale.—New York Herald.

**Odd Ways of Procuring Water.**

Water is procured in various ways in different parts of the globe. The explorer Condreau, for instance, found some time ago, while wandering among the Tamao-Humac Mountains, in the western part of Guiana, that it was not necessary for his men to descend to a creek when they wanted a drink of water. A vine, known as the water vine, is found all through that region. It yields an abundant supply of excellent drinking fluid whenever it is called upon. This vine grows to a height of from sixty to ninety feet. It is usually about as thick as the upper part of the human arm. It winds loosely about trees, clammers up to their summits, and then falls down perpendicularly to the ground, where it takes root again. The natives cut this vine off at the ground, and then at the height of about six or seven feet they cut it again, which leaves in their hands a very stout piece of wood a little longer than themselves. In order to obtain the sap they raise the lower end of the vine upon some support and apply the upper end to their mouths.

Six feet of the vine give about a pint of water, which quenches a thirst as effectively as water from the most refreshing brook. The bushmen in the Kalahari Desert often live scores of miles from places where water comes to the surface. During a certain part of the year sharp storms pass over the Kalahari, covering the apparently arid region with the brightest of verdure and filling, for a few short days, the water courses with roaring torrents. The bushmen know how to find water by digging in the bottoms of these dried up river beds. They dig a hole three or four feet deep, and then tie a sponge to the end of a hollow reed. The sponge absorbs the moisture at the bottom of the hole, and the natives draw it into their mouths through the reed, and then empty it into calabashes for future use. In that enormous waste known as the Gobi Desert, north of China, showers sometimes fall during the summer, and the torrents of a day fill the dried up water courses, through which water seldom runs. It is in these channels that the Mongols dig their wells, expecting to find a little water, when upon the surface of the plateau itself the soil has lost all traces of humidity. It is owing to the fact that a part of the moisture falling during a few rainy days is thus preserved within reach that it is possible for caravans to cross the desert.

Water Costs Three Dollars a Quart. The Papaz Indians inhabit a country of broad plains, with mountain ranges between. The mountains are remarkably rugged, and rise sharply from the lowlands. All over the plains live the Indians. The country is one of the most arid regions on the face of the globe, a whole year passing sometimes without a drop of rain. The streams rise in the mountains, but never reach the sea, and the debris carried by the rivers, instead of finding its way to the ocean, is spread upon the plains, the rivers drying up before they reach the sea.

Semland, in the State of Sonora, Mexico, was never seen by a white man until about two years ago, when the Bureau of Ethnology sent an expedition to explore that region. The natives are constantly vigilant every moment, from day to day, from week to week, month to month, year to year, expecting and dreading the approach of an enemy. They are always prepared for any emergency. The dearth of water was the greatest obstacle to the exploration. Every drop we used was carried from twelve to fifteen miles by men under heavy guard. Water there is more valuable than gold, and often we measured it in spoonfuls. In counting the dangers and labors of securing water we estimated its worth at from \$3 to \$4 a quart.—Baltimore American.

**Shoes of Various Nations.**

National peculiarities are often illustrated in the style of shoes that are worn. "The Portuguese shoe," says a contemporary, "has a wooden sole and heel, with a vamp made of patent leather fancifully showing the flesh side of the skin. The Persian footgear is a raised shoe, and is often a foot high. It is made of light wood, richly inlaid, with a strap extending over the instep. The Muscovite shoe is handwoven, on a wooden frame, but little attention is paid to the shape of the foot. Leather is sometimes used, but the sandal is generally made of silk cordage and woolen cloth. The Siamese sandal has the form of an ancient canoe, with a gondola bow and an open top. The sole is made of wood and the upper of inlaid wood and cloth, and the exterior is elaborately ornamented in colors with gold and silver. The sandal worn by the Egyptians is composed of a sole made by sticking together three thicknesses of leather. This is held to the foot by passing a band across the instep. The sandal is beautifully stitched with thread of different colors.

**Lapis Lazuli.**

Lapis lazuli, a peculiar stone, varying in shades from sky blue to dark blue, comes from various parts of Asia, and has usually specks of yellow or white iron pyrites, which some believe to be gold or silver. The fine blue color for painting called ultramarine is made from lapis lazuli by grinding it into powder and purifying it from pyrites and other substances which are mixed with it in its natural state. As painters know well, this color is now difficult to obtain genuine since a mode of making it artificially has been discovered by chemists. The difference in price is great, the artificial ultramarine being sold for eight or ten shillings a cwt., whereas a pound weight of fine real ultramarine would cost from eighty to one hundred pounds sterling—and upwards. The artificial cannot be distinguished from the real by even the most careful chemical tests, the only means of detecting the former being by the microscope, which shows the absence of the sparkling particles of the broken stone from which the real ultramarine is never free.

## "Uncle Billy" Hubbard of Bath, N. Y.

From the Advocate, Bath, N. Y.

Residents of Bath, N. Y., have taken a great fancy of late to Lake Umbagog, which lies just outside the village, and during the past two years a score of new cottages have gone up on its shores. Choice locations are becoming scarce and the early settlers are careful now to keep what dooryard they have left. Your correspondent visited the Lake recently and dropped in to see "Uncle Billy" Hubbard in his comfortable cottage under the pines. Mr. Hubbard established himself at the Lake before the boom commenced, and has one of the prettiest locations there.

Mr. Hubbard said that this was the first spring in twenty years in which he had been free from his old enemy, sciatic rheumatism. He thought he had contracted this disease while running an express messenger on the Erie and other railroads between 1849 and 1859, although he did not feel its acute symptoms until some fifteen years later. Mr. Hubbard is now the second oldest expressman in the United States and recalls many interesting incidents of his early days. In 1876 he went to the Western frontier, and has suffered from sciatic rheumatism ever since. Speaking of the many efforts he had made to get relief from this painful ailment, and only tried them because early days in the Las Vegas and Hamaas springs, and later he tried those at Manitou, Colo., and Little Rock, Ark. Coming east he tried the White Sulphur Springs, Ohio, St. Catherine, Canada, and last winter he insisted that "Uncle Billy" should try Pink Pills for Pale People for his rheumatism. Mr. Hubbard is free to say that he had no faith in the pills whatever, but he was so tired and so much in pain that he decided to try them. He had already tried "more than a million remedies" before he came to Pink Pills and as none had rendered him the slightest benefit, he was pretty well discouraged. However, when he took the first lock, he got a box of Pink Pills. Since then (some three or four months) Mr. Hubbard has not felt a single trace of rheumatism, and is now on his fourth box of the pills. He cannot explain how this marvelous relief was effected, but he feels sure it was the pills which did it, and is now as enthusiastic in their endorsement as was his nephew, Mr. Hallock. Mr. Hubbard now comes into Bath almost every day, and says that he could ride a bicycle if he only had some one to help him on and off.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of May, 1895.

W. E. FINE, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood, and shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

**A Monster Clam.**

A monster clam from the Sound, weighing some six or eight pounds, was displayed in front of a fish market yesterday, and attracted much attention, says the Portland Oregonian. The clam is about a foot long, and as thick as a man's wrist, and the body looks like a mallet head placed between two clam shells, not big enough for it. Such clams are seen here occasionally, but never in quantities. A dozen or so is the largest number ever here at one time. They are not bad eating, the neck being no tougher than that of the ordinary clam. They are only to be obtained on occasion of very high tides, which run very far out, and then are only to be secured with difficulty by digging a trench like a sewer. It is said that they climb down into the mud or sand with as much agility as a Clasp razor clam, and they go so far down that they may be said, like truth, to live at the bottom of a well, but not every well. The clam on exhibition is to form one of the attractions of the Elks' clam bake, and the man who swallows it whole is to have a medal and a pain in the stomach.

**How to Keep the Eyes Bright.**

Never rub your eyes nor allow your children to do so from their cradles. Veils are bad for the sight, especially those spotted or covered with a pattern; so eschew veils when you can, or wear the softest, clearest net when obliged to do so. Never read in bed or when lying on a sofa. Sit with your back to the light when engaged in reading or working. Pale blues or greens are the most restful wall papers for the eyes, whereas red is exceedingly fatiguing. Do not read, write, or work longer than two hours together without resting your eyes and closing them fully five minutes.—Home Queen.

There are soaps and soaps but only one

# Sunlight Soap

which is the soap of soaps and washes clothes with less labor and greater comfort.

Makes homes brighter  
Makes hearts lighter

Lever Bros., Ltd.,  
Hudson & Harrison Sts., N. Y.

**"Don't Put Off Till To-morrow the Duties of To-day." Buy a Cake of**

# SAPOLIO

POOR MAN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA

134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City for it serves the purpose of the great encyclopedia costing a hundred times the \$5c. asked. It is completely indexed, making the information at hand. With this valuable encyclopedia at your fingers' ends, and can be used for reference, and for saving space across reference you find it worth \$50, a small amount to pay for having such knowledge at hand? Do you know Croesus was, and where he lived? Who built the Pyramids, and when? That sound travels 1125 feet per second? What is the longest river in the world? That Marco Polo invented the compass in 1260, and who Marco Polo was? What the Gordian Knot was? The book contains thousands of explanations of just such matters as you wonder about. Buy it at the very low price of half a dollar and IMPROVE YOURSELF.

50c.

## The Joker Punished.

A legal member of the "J. B." staff is fond of making little jokes at the expense of his own profession, says the London Illustrated Bits. The other day he laid himself out to raise a laugh over the familiar phraseology of the labels which clerkly lawyers are fond of affixing to their office doors when they go out. He had been cycling, and having a case in a police court, left his wheel in the yard. He left the following placard tied to it:

This bicycle is the property of a brilliant legal gentleman, who will be "back in twenty minutes."

He then entered the court, and after expounding the law for half an hour, lost his case and his fee. He then returned to the place where he had left his bike, but lo! it was gone! In its place was another placard, upon which were these words:

To the Brilliant Legal Gentleman:  
Your wheel was taken by another gentleman who is a blooming "sorcerer." He won't be back at all.

**France Decorates Dogs.**

The most unique decoration for bravery is that bestowed by the French Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals upon deserving dogs. It consists of a tastefully designed "collar of honor." Among the animals already decorated in this way, one of the most celebrated is Bacchus, a large bulldog, whose specialty it is to stop runaway horses by jumping up and seizing them by the bridle. It is calculated that the intelligent animal has already saved the lives of eight persons in this way.

## Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. It is why it is the only remedy everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives and other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be recommended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

**A STUPENDOUS SWINDLE.**  
Is perpetrated upon the people when they are deceived as to the value of the "Fruit of the Loom" brand of FRUIT LAMPS. Small fruit lamps (with perpetual wick) upon main line U. S. mail, are sold for \$1.00 each. For facts, write Supt. of Lands, IDAHO FRUIT CO., 50 Broadway, N. Y. This company is composed of a few swindlers.

# DROPSY

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